

Senator Stuart Symington:

Senator Symington responded concerning the Guatemalan affair that he doubted CIA took credit for the overthrow of Dr. Arbenz because our Ambassador to Guatemala at the time told him (Symington) personally that he felt he had had the most to do with the matter. As a possible solution to the question of congressional supervision, Senator Symington recalled that a distinguished former Senator (Honorable James W. Wadsworth) introduced a bill to provide for the Vice President to be a statutory member of the NSC. "The proposal was opposed by the Administration at that time because it was considered that the Vice President was a member of the Legislative Branch not the Executive Branch." With regard to supposed Agency failures, he observed that the nominee should not be saddled with any possible mistakes of the past in connection with the question of confirmation.

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Senator Symington noted that Mr. McCone had twice been unanimously confirmed by the Senate and indicated further, in response to questions regarding the nominee's holdings, that Mr. McCone had been willing to handle his affairs in whatever manner was desired by the Chairman and the Armed Services Committee. Senator Symington emphasized for the Record that Mr. McCone had not requested discharge of the ten scientists.

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Speaking from a prepared memorandum, the Senator stated that the memorandum submitted to Senator Clark by the Office of Legislative Counsel, Senate, was in agreement with the opinion of the CIA General Counsel, that no conflict of interest existed; and, that Mr. McCone had submitted his holdings for review by the Agency in conformance with CIA regulations.

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Senator Symington bolstered Chairman Russell in the Chairman's address to the Senate in support of confirmation but made no direct address as such during the course of the debate.

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Voted yea.

Senator Clinton P. Anderson:

Addressed himself to thoroughness of JCAE confirmation hearing of Mr. McCone in 1958. Senator Anderson stated that while the published record does not show all the questions which were asked, he can assure the Senators that a great many questions were asked, carefully probed, and not all that appeared ever reached the surface. He gave examples of other reviews and investigations, the published reports of which might have given the impression of a limited activity on the part of the Committee, but which, in fact, involved serious investigation and critical review.

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Senator Anderson discussed Mr. McCone's personal and full cooperation with the Chairman of JCAE stating how he and Mr. McCone went over Mr. McCone's financial statement and other members of the Joint Committee joined them. Made up (1) list of securities the Chairman thought should be sold because of business dealings with AEC; (2) a list that was not black and white that the Chairman suggested be sold also - "There was no argument about it. He put a check mark next to every one of them. He said 'I will dispose of these also.'"; (3) a class of stocks he could hold openly; and (4) a class for which a trust arrangement was suggested so that he would not have any custody of them. "Not only did he (Mr. McCone) put them in a trust, but he submitted the trust agreement not only to the lawyers, but also to any member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy who wanted to look at it, to see if it was sufficient. I commended him for it, and I commend him now."

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Senator Anderson inserted in the Record a copy of his letter to Mr. McCone transmitting the unclassified extract of the transcript of Mr. McCone's last meeting with the Committee as Chairman of AEC and inserted the extract of the transcript in the Record.

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Voted yea.

Senator E. L. Bartlett:

Senator Bartlett observed that Senator McCarthy had mentioned that there has been an implication that the whole of Congress cannot be trusted with secrets relating to the CIA and AEC. He wondered how far down, in the Senator's opinion, this information could be safely disseminated. He asked whether Senator McCarthy had any idea as to where the cutoff point might properly come and concluded this colloquy by stating, in summation, that Senator McCarthy entertains the belief that if some members of Congress can be trusted with the awesome secrets relating to atomic energy so might other members of Congress, constituting a Joint Committee, be entrusted with the secrets having to do with CIA.

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In his short address on the floor, Senator Bartlett indicated that the points brought out by Senator McCarthy needed to be discussed and he thought in the long run would result in an improved functioning of CIA. Senator Bartlett indicated his favorable impression of the statement Mr. McCone made before the Armed Services Committee in response to questions, that he, Mr. McCone, does not believe it to be the duty of the CIA to formulate policy.

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Senator Bartlett's understanding of the situation is that foreign policy should be conducted by the President with advice and consent coming principally from the Department of State and that the contribution of the CIA is to be made in the supplying of intelligence information upon which those decisions can be properly made. "But, if there are two or sometimes, as is rumored, more organizations, especially in areas abroad where we seek to influence people and governments, setting out different policies and guidelines, only confusion and sometimes chaos will result." Considered the question raised by Senator Case whether Mr. McCone's business history was such as would provide the Agency the objective look needed; and with respect to Mr. McCone's answer that Aramco handled relationships with Arabia and Bahrain Island in a satisfactory manner, he queried, "Satisfactory to whom?"

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Voted yea.

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Senator Prescott Bush:

Read Senator John Sherman Cooper's statement in support of confirmation into the Record and also read his own brief statement of support given before Armed Services. He indicated the nomination carries a heavy burden of responsibility requiring a man of great integrity, courage, trustworthiness and demonstrated ability; that he knows of his own knowledge that Mr. McCone is a man that possesses these qualities to a marked degree and knows him to be a deeply religious man and one who understands better than most the nature of the communist menace with which we are faced. Senator Bush commented that the Agency is not a procurement agency and there is no legal requirement that Mr. McCone divest himself of any of his property.

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Senator Bush thinks the President did very well to select Mr. McCone to handle this very responsible Agency because of Mr. McCone's high character and integrity and responsibility.

Voted yea.

Senator Robert C. Byrd:

Senator Byrd associated himself with Senator Bartlett's remarks concerning Mr. McCone's answers given in the Armed Services hearings regarding Aramco interference with governments of the Middle East. He also stated the hearings indicated the nominee had no experience or training in the intelligence field prior to his appointment. He indicated that it is just as important that there be no conflict of interest in this instance as it would be if he were being considered for the position of Secretary of Defense. Senator Byrd referred to the Agency regulation on conflicts of interest and indicated that until Mr. McCone divests himself of the holdings to which he had referred, he would not be willing to support confirmation. In effect, Senator Byrd delivered a condensed version of Senator Clark's views.

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Voted nay.

Senator Francis Case:

After a somewhat lengthy address on 30 January, in which he reviewed the issues which he had raised with Mr. McCone before the Armed Services Committee, Senator Case indicated he was still undecided as to his vote. On 31 January, Senator Case summed up his arguments to the effect that one may resign from a directorship but how does he divest himself of interests in the company where sizable stock interests are retained? Senator Case stated that the Director of Central Intelligence makes decisions that involve and form the foundation of national policy. He stated that the Director of Central Intelligence will deploy the agents of CIA; he will assess the importance of a report on a revolution in far corners of the earth; he will evaluate the intelligence that is assembled; and, he may then direct cooperation or restraint from involvement in such matters.

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Senator Case questioned whether the vast empire built in the past twenty years has not cloaked Mr. McCone with a concern for overseas operations that is not one which the average or typical American would have. Senator Case stated, "I hope that Mr. McCone will learn of my statements on the floor of the Senate at this time." This was followed by further discussion of the point raised in the previous day's floor debate dealing with exemption from income tax of earnings of foreign-based ships and corporations.

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p. 1125

Voted nay.

Senator Joseph S. Clark:

Senator Clark inserted in the Record: (1) a legal memorandum concerning conflicts of interest as it related to Mr. McCone prepared by the Senate Legislative Counsel; (2) an extract from the CIA rules on employee conduct dated 29 August 1961; (3) a legal memorandum concerning conflicts of interest with respect to Mr. McNamara, also prepared by the Senate Legislative Counsel; and (4) a statement of facts prepared by Clark's staff based on the confirmation hearings before Senate Armed Services. Later Senator Clark concluded that, as a matter of law, Mr. McCone was in violation of conflict of interest. (In fact, the legal memoranda of the Senate Legislative Counsel, in a lot more words, said precisely the same thing as Mr. Houston's opinion.)

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Senator Clark stated he opposed the nomination because: (1) no experience in the intelligence field; (2) he suspected Mr. McCone was not a man of a judicial temperament; (3) Clark is concerned about Mr. McCone's views towards peace in the world and by his apparent view that there is little immediate chance of achieving it and that sole reliance on military strength is a better policy; and (4) Clark concludes that Mr. McCone's holding of stock in Standard Oil of California violates the law with respect to conflict of interest.

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Senator Clark stated that he would be glad to support Mr. McCone to be Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy, or Secretary of the Air Force.

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Senator Clark indicated the hope that the leaders on both sides of the aisle would give some consideration to whether the jurisdiction of CIA should not be moved to the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Clark hoped that the Government Operations Committee would undertake a very careful investigation of CIA for the purpose of assessing (1) the effectiveness of its operations; (2) the extent to which it should be reorganized, if at all; and (3) to look very carefully into the question as to whether the "Department of Dirty Tricks," or covert operations, should be separated from the intelligence governing functions.

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Absent on official business, paired, but if present and voting, would have voted nay.

Senator John Sherman Cooper:

In his absence from Washington, his prepared statement was read into the Record by Senator Prescott Bush. In support of Mr. McCone's confirmation, Senator Cooper noted nominee's long and distinguished record in the services of the United States which attests his ability to serve as Director of the very important CIA. He noted that the nominee was appointed and confirmed twice previously by the Senate and that he is a man of integrity and character whose loyalties are bound to the security and freedom of our country.

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Senator Cooper indicated he has known Mr. McCone for twelve years and from his record of service and his own observations, knows of his exceptional ability as an administrator and as a profound student of governmental affairs.

Absent, but if present would vote yea.

Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen:

Senator Dirksen stated, "We are considering a very distinguished citizen." He pointed out the President had made a very glowing statement with respect to Mr. McCone at the time he announced the nomination in which the President expressed his confidence in Mr. McCone's capacity to discharge responsibilities as Director of Central Intelligence.

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Senator Dirksen summarized the high spots of Mr. McCone's career and stated, in part, "Sooner or later a man like that was bound to get into the Government services. I think that high talent recommends itself. It is not at all surprising that three Presidents - President Truman, President Eisenhower, and President Kennedy - have availed themselves of Mr. McCone's service."

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Senator Dirksen further indicated that the subject of conflicts of interest is always a difficult one and that the discussion attending this nomination directs attention to the fact that without undue delay both the House and the Senate now ought to direct efforts to the business of reviewing the conflict of interest statutes. He later associated himself with Senator Mansfield's remarks concerning conflict of interest and stated his hope that the Judiciary Committee to which the conflicts of interest matter has been referred can, before too long, finish its deliberations and bring these bills to the Senate calendar.

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On Tuesday, 30 January, when Senator Mansfield proposed delaying the vote until Friday and was blocked by the objection of Senator Saltonstall, the second proposal, to delay until 2:00 p. m. Thursday, 1 February, was blocked by Senator Dirksen.

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Voted yea.

Senator Paul H. Douglas:

During Senator McCarthy's address, asked if Senator McCarthy knew of any instances in which the CIA carried out, in the field, a policy directly contrary to the policy of the State Department. Senator Douglas then referred to the July 1956 speech of Nasser in Alexandria, Egypt, and the charge that the CIA regional representative interfered with the mission of George E. Allen and made Nasser much more intransigent than he otherwise would have been and helped to aggravate the crisis over the Suez. He stated, he supposed it may well have been without knowledge of the Director of Central Intelligence.

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Paired, but would have voted nay.

Senator J. W. Fulbright:

Questioned Senator McCarthy: (1) whether law specifically requires CIA reports to Armed Services; (2) experience of the nominee; and (3) whether in a country such as Great Britain there exists a division in the intelligence community between the gathering of information and its analysis and operation. Pointed out that the question before the Senate is qualifications of the appointee, not whether CIA is properly constituted.

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In floor address, Senator Fulbright stated the office of the Director of Central Intelligence is unique in that the man who holds it is entrusted with direction of a vast organization engaged in worldwide activities of a most sensitive nature, not subject to the close scrutiny of appropriations and operations by Congress, the press and the public. Stated CIA exerts a powerful influence on the character and conduct of foreign relations without being subject to the processes of consultation and review of its activities by committees of Congress. Stated that neither he nor his committee had been consulted concerning the appointment nor given the opportunity to ascertain the nominee's views on foreign policy. "In short, I do not feel that I am sufficiently informed about the convictions of this nominee regarding the foreign policy of our Government to endorse them by an affirmative vote."

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In rebuttal to Senator Russell's remarks, indicated he would have no hesitancy in approving Mr. McCone to be Secretary of State since that position is subject to constant review and exposure to criticism and comment by nearly everybody. However, this operation being covert, he would much prefer that the President take full responsibility and not ask the Senate to affirm it "unless I know something about the nominee's views." Denied that CIA does not have a very major influence upon policy. "To state that this is merely a factfinding organization, in my opinion, is not in accord with the facts as I know them." Indicated he had been a cosponsor with Senator Mansfield in trying to set up a special committee comparable to JCAE "that failed because of the vigorous opposition of the then leader or director of the Central Intelligence Agency."

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Voted nay.

Senator Albert Gore:

Stated that as a member of JCAE had privilege of working closely with and sometimes in opposition to Mr. McCone. He considers him to be a capable, courageous and patriotic citizen. Stated his only regret with respect to the appointment is that Mr. McCone is not twenty years younger in order that he might contribute more of the faithful and dedicated service of which he is capable.

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Voted yea.

Senator Ernest Gruening:

The Senator delivered a long, prepared speech rehashing all of Senator Clark's points and a few more. Senator Gruening raised the query whether it would be more appropriate for the Foreign Relations Committee rather than Armed Services to pass on the nomination since Mr. McCone had testified his task, as he sees it, is merely to receive reports from all over the world and evaluate them.

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Senator Gruening posed the question to Senator Saltonstall as to whether the Senator realized that in certain countries CIA operates with complete independence of the Chief of Mission and that our diplomatic representatives are not even informed of what the CIA agents are doing in the country, according to information he had received from a responsible member of the diplomatic service in a country where this particular situation exists.

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Senator Gruening indicated there had been a failure of intelligence in Cuba and a second failure in the Berlin crisis where, although we have been living with the situation for seventeen years and all kinds of information had been handed the Administration by the CIA, the one course of action which the Russians followed (sealing off of East Berlin) was not anticipated and caught us completely flat footed. "The result was another major defeat based on faulty intelligence."

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The Senator associated himself with Senator Margaret Chase Smith's reservations resulting from Mr. McCone's answer of "none" when queried by her as to intelligence experience prior to his appointment. Senator Gruening also raised the question of the scientists and indicated that he found nothing in the scientists' letter which recommended unilateral abandonment. Senator Gruening also felt that the past involvement of Mr. McCone in financial affairs on an international scale could not be freed from the question of whether it will influence his judgments in the future.

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Voted nay.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey:

Senator Humphrey associated himself with the remarks of Senator Muskie. He stated that this (a Joint Committee to oversee the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency) was an all-important and much-hoped-for development. Stated he trusts it will be consummated at this session.

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Would have voted yea but paired with Senator Morse who was absent on official business.

Senator Henry M. Jackson:

Senator Jackson queried Senator McCarthy as to where he felt there was a lack of constitutional control over the head of the CIA and stated that when members of the Senate criticized specific intelligence operations in open session they themselves were guilty of lack of understanding of the problem. He pointed out that the head of CIA is under the President and responsible to him and that the DCI reports to the National Security Council. Senator Jackson stated that whether congressional control is what it should be is another question. He emphasized again that discussing in public any specific activities of CIA may in a sense unwittingly give aid and comfort to the enemy. He noted that in order to have an authoritative denial or statement from the Agency, the Agency would have to enter public discussion which would itself be an improper operation of the Agency.

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Senator Jackson commented on the arguments for jurisdiction in the Foreign Relations Committee by stating that the other intelligence undertakings, by the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and DOD, make up the intelligence community with the DCI as Chairman of the Intelligence Board acting as the coordinator for all of these. There is this heavy military overtone which by tradition and custom has always been a part of the responsibility of the Armed Services Committee.

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Senator Jackson referred to the many statements on alleged conflict of interest stating that the allegations have been made before and were unanimously rejected by three different Committees. He pointed out that these matters are raised now as a part of a campaign which stems mainly from disagreement with the hard policy Mr. McCone has always taken with reference to difficult decisions in the area of national security affecting our relations with the Soviet Union. Senator Jackson stated, in part, "If there is an area in Government where we need men who are tough and hard and able administrators, rich with good sense and good judgment, and who will indeed take a hard, tough position, it is in the CIA."

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Voted yea.

Senator Jacob K. Javits:

Stated he was cosponsor with Senator McCarthy of resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. Stated that the manner of dealing with any danger that the Central Intelligence Agency may be in itself some kind of a State Department is through a Joint Committee. Indicated Central Intelligence must be subordinate to the foreign policy of the United States. Its duty is "to obtain and to evaluate intelligence information - period. That goes for its operations in the field as well as its operations at home." It is not necessary to deny a man confirmation of his nomination on that score, but, instead, it is necessary to have an assurance by legislative oversight in the Congress that it is intended to make our purpose felt, whoever may be the incumbent in the office as the head of Central Intelligence.

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Voted yea.

Senator Thomas H. Kuchel:

"... perhaps no citizen among all our countrymen brings more unique or greater qualifications to his heavy new responsibilities than does John McCone." "...it seems to me of transcendent relevance... that when the roll is called, every member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy who sits in the Senate will cast his vote in favor of this nominee. They know him far better than most of my colleagues here."

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Senator Kuchel noted that discussion and debate have been had here as to policy decisions of the CIA. Senator Kuchel then agreed with Senator Russell that Mr. McCone will do that which the President of the United States asks him to do, no more no less, and that Mr. McCone will serve a function which is indispensable to the security and the defense of this country.

Voted yea.

Senator Frank J. Lausche:

Regarding Standard Oil Company of California and Standard business with Joshua Hendy Company, Senator Lausche posed a hypothetical query to Senator Russell, during Senator Russell's address, as to whether it is possible or likely that information received as Director of Central Intelligence concerning expropriation of oil interests might influence Mr. McCone in the handling of his holdings in the Standard Oil Company of California or in the Joshua Hendy Company. He also quoted the lead paragraph of President Kennedy's statement on ethical standards in Government as controlling what should be expected of a public servant.

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Voted nay.

Senator Mike Mansfield:

Recalled the very effective job Mr. McCone performed as Under Secretary of the Air Force - stated he knew how, in the AEC, Mr. McCone brought a good degree of order out of a difficult situation and in so doing earned the confidence of all members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Senator Mansfield responded to the charge that Mr. McCone has not had much acquaintance with intelligence activities by stating that as an Under Secretary of the Air Force and as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, certainly Mr. McCone must have gained considerable experience in intelligence matters related to the security of the United States. Senator Mansfield stated he intended to vote for Mr. McCone because of personal faith and confidence in him and because he is the President's nominee. The President and Congress will not be disappointed in his directorship of the Central Intelligence Agency, he stated.

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Senator Mansfield hoped that at an appropriate time appropriate committees would look into the question of conflict of interest law revision and would ascertain whether they could clarify the matter and arrive at better procedures. He made no reference to Joint Committee proposals.

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Absent on official business, but would have voted yea.

Senator Eugene J. McCarthy:

Senator McCarthy repeated, in essence, the statement he made before the Armed Services Committee and opened his statement with the premise that this is one of the most important confirmations which the Senate is called upon to make. He stated that CIA has great powers which it can exercise with little or no congressional supervision; that Congress, along with the President, has responsibility for determination of foreign policy; that there was no regular or normal procedure by which committees of Congress are consulted or informed of CIA activities. He supports establishment of a Joint Committee to exercise continuing supervision of the activities of CIA.

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With regard to actions such as the reported ouster of Mossadegh and the overthrow of Arbenz in Guatemala, the Senator raised the question of justification for the action, in terms of the juridical basis. In closing remarks shortly before the vote was taken, Senator McCarthy stated: "Sooner or later this question (role of Congress in supervising CIA and its political operations) will have to be the basis for a great debate. I think this is a proper time to start that debate. We need new procedures which take into account the responsibilities of Congress in this kind of world, particularly as it is affected by the different methods of cold war as well as by prospects of total war."

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Voted nay.

Senator Edmund S. Muskie:

Stated he had grave questions about the exact nature of the task Mr. McCone is undertaking and the operation of the Agency he will head. An important question to him was the future nature of the Central Intelligence Agency and the relationship of Congress to the Agency. Gave strong endorsement to suggestion of Senator McCarthy "that there be established a Joint Committee of Congress with the specific responsibility of overseeing the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency."

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Voted yea.

Senator John O. Pastore:

Senator Pastore stated he had been able to observe Mr. McCone's activities first hand while a member of JCAE and supported him for four reasons: (1) believes him to be an exemplary American; (2) considers Mr. McCone a very competent individual, both in business and in Government, an excellent administrator with a proven record; (3) from personal contacts, has always found him to be an individual of impeccable honesty and high integrity; and (4) a rejection of Mr. McCone at this time would be a rebuff to President Kennedy in his appointment of an individual in whom he has confidence.

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Senator Pastore indicated he knew of no man who could better head a strategic agency such as CIA with greater competence and understanding. He feels in his heart that the President has made an admirable choice which he, in complete confidence, can support. He stated: "With John McCone as the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, I know that the society of free men and free women can sleep a little easier tonight."

Senator Pastore repeated what he had said on 18 January 1961 on the occasion of Mr. McCone's retirement from the AEC: "It is with genuine regret that I see you leave public service, John McCone, and if I have my way about it, you won't have the luxury very long. I think this country needs you. I shall undertake to persuade somebody to persuade you to get back into the service of the country."

Voted yea.

Senator Claiborne Pell:

The Senator stated he was particularly struck by Senator Clark's reference to the fact that there was little doubt as to Mr. McCone's ability and that what was most important were the plans with regard to the organization of the Central Intelligence Agency which is in very great need of reorganization. Stated that a helpful start would be a reduction in its size. He stated, the second reorganization "as the Senator from Pennsylvania (Clark) has suggested, would be the separation of intelligence collection from the operations." In the field of intelligence collection, there should be a further separation of covert collection of intelligence from overt research and analysis. He further hoped that the watchdog committee proposed by Senator McCarthy may in fact come into being as a result of the debate on the nomination.

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Paired but if at liberty to vote, would vote yea.

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NOTE: Mentioned in his address, with regard to the size of the Agency, that there are 2,500 windows in the new building. Later called for confirmation of the number (5,670). Has since inquired as to net square footage (1,059,090) which he was furnished. Requested the number of employees but was advised this was classified.

Senator Richard B. Russell:

In a prepared address, Senator Russell stated the issue before the Senate to be whether the Senate will advise and consent to Mr. McCone's nomination. He stated his support for the nominee because the President is ordinarily entitled to have the man of his choice; because Mr. McCone is qualified in every respect; and because Mr. McCone is a patriotic, able, honest, forthright American who only desires to serve his country when occupying any position of trust and responsibility.

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Senator Russell indicated disappointment that so many extraneous matters had been dragged into the discussion and by the extent to which innuendo had been used and developed by some of those opposed to the nomination. He was appalled on reading the Record to see the extent of misconception which exists in the minds of some Senators as to the matter of the position of the DCI.

Stated he felt it unfortunate "that we air on the floor of the Senate all the things that CIA is reputed to have done or not to have done in foreign countries," and indicated that what is really involved in the so-called constitutional discussion relates to the proper use of the constitutional powers of the President. He conceives of the Office of DCI as the President's "G-2," the man who handles the intelligence of the President, and stated his view in opposition to the DCI being questioned on foreign policy.

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Senator Russell emphasized his firm belief that Mr. McCone will be fair and objective in his effort to discharge his duties in furnishing intelligence to the President of the United States.

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In response to Senator Fulbright, Senator Russell stated: "We had some six or seven hearings last year including appropriations hearings, on CIA." "The Senator's (Fulbright) complaint seemed to be it is not all under his Committee and he and his Committee do not hear the evidence."

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Voted yea.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall:

Senator Saltonstall stated the primary question before the Senate is whether the nominee is qualified, and indicated: "When a new man takes office, we can then consider the question of improving the management of the agency." He pointed out that CIA was set up as a follow-on of the OSS which conducted our intelligence activities during the war and is a civilian agency which collaborates and cooperates with the three military services and the State Department in working out the intelligence information from various countries and giving it to the President. He emphasized, CIA is responsible to the Armed Services Committee and Committee on Appropriations to which past Directors of the Agency reported at least two or three times each year and stated, as a Committee member, "we have never been refused any information of any character for which we asked."

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In response to Senators McCarthy and Fulbright concerning foreign policy opinions of the nominee, he stated, in his judgment, it is distinctly against the nominee's qualifications for the position to express himself on the foreign policies of the United States.

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Senator Saltonstall objected to the motion of the Majority Leader on Tuesday, 30 January, to delay vote until 2:00 p.m. on Friday, 2 February, and offered a live pair to the absent Senator (Morse).

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In support of Senator Russell's address, Senator Saltonstall indicated the qualities of intelligence, understanding of other people, courage, energy, patience, education, and, above all, good administrative ability, which are required for the position, had been demonstrated in the positions Mr. McCone has held in the executive department.

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Voted yea.

Senator George A. Smathers:

"Mr. McCone's outstanding qualifications, his tested ability and unquestionable character are matched by few men in public service. There is no question in my mind but that he will carry out his responsibilities with the same degree of distinction and honor in which he has performed in past positions of high public trust." Senator Smathers stated further that the President is to be congratulated on selecting an individual with such outstanding qualifications for this important and sensitive post. "The people of the United States are indeed fortunate to obtain his services once again."

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Absent on official business, but if present and voting, would have voted yea.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith:

Mrs. Smith stated she would vote against confirmation because she did not consider Mr. McCone qualified for this very important position. She gave two reasons:

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"First. He had no training or experience in the field of intelligence prior to his appointment--while all of his predecessors had.

"Second. A very serious question existed in his own mind about his qualifications; yet he did not raise this question with the President of the United States."

She then inserted in the Record her questions and Mr. McCone's answers before Armed Services Committee with respect to his experience.

Voted nay.